mittee on rights and privileges, maintaining that the Statehouse was built for no particular class and that it was already crowded by officials transacting the State's business. Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Adams, Clerk Brown and the newspaper men were adopted. The report of the committee to investigate the merits of machine voting recommended that the entire matter be indefinitely postponed.

Two Senate concurrent resolutions of importance were passed. One related to the creation of a commission to investigate the manufacture and sale of convict made goods and the other creating a commis-

the manufacture and sale of convict made goods and the other creating a commission to consider the building and loan association problem.

A resolution by Representative Barber concerning the death of Senator Thayer some time ago, was passed. Mr. Barber, without asking the House for permission, as soon as the resolution was adopted, launched into a lengthy and previously prepared eulogy of the deceased, although no hour had been set for such. Many of the Representatives thought he was trespassing on their good nature, for they felt they could not, with propriety, head him off. Mr. Hamrick's resolution for a room for the mineral oil inspector in the Statehouse basement was first considered a subtle bit of sarcasm on the Senate, but he insisted that it was no joke, so the House passed the resolution. At this time some of the members began to throw books at each other, but the Speaker reproved them thus:

"Here you little boys guit that Some."

'Here, you little boys, quit that. Some of you, who are old enough to be grand-fathers, are acting like children in knicker-bockers." Col. Edward Hill, of Michigan, was indorsed for a position on the Gettys-

was indorsed for a position on the Gettysburg 'memorial commission.

During a lull of the proceedings the
Speaker, seeing Hon. Wm. H. English in
the hall, called him up and introduced
him to the House as the oldest Speaker
of the House of Representatives. Mr.
English briefly responded that he highly
appreciated the honer of a formal introduction by his old friend, Speaker Adams,
but that it took him by surprise. He said
it was true that he was the oldest Speaker of the House in point of time of service, now living. He also said that of all
the Speakers from the organization of
the State in 1816, down to and including
the first Legislature under the present
Constitution in 1851-52 that he was the only
Speaker living. The duty devolved on the
Legislature of 1851-52 to alter the entire
system of laws to conform to the new Consystem of laws to conform to the new Con-stitution and there was consequently no restriction imposed on the length of that session. The result was that it proved to be the longest, as it certainly was the most important session of the Legislature ever held in the State.

Mr. English said he had the honor of

being the Speaker in that session, as he had also of being the secretary of the convention which formed the present Constitution in 1850-51, and principal clerk of the House of Representatives in 1843. A majority of the members of the present majority of the members of the present House were not even born then. From 1843 to 1895, two years over a half century—covers indeed a grand, as well as a long period, in Indiana history, and he was sure the present Representatives would all join with him in the hope that the end of another half century will find Indiana still the home of a prosperous, progressive and happy people. He said he was not of those inclined to belittle a Legislature because it was not of his way of thinking, especially a Legislature eviof thinking, especially a Legislature evi-dently reflecting the sentiments of a ma-jority of its constituents, because, after all, there was no safer depository of power than with the people, and under our sys-tem of government it was the duty of Representatives to execute their will, whatever it may be. If they change their sentiments that is their privilege and we shall hear about it in due season. Mr. English's remarks were applauded.

THE REST OF THE LAWS. Bills Approved by the Governor Sat-

The following are the titles and topics of the bills which became laws by the approval of the Governor, Saturday and Monday, and those passed over his veto:

·House enrolled act No. 648 declares that House enrolled act No. 648 declares that all persons, companies, corporations and associations desiring to incorporate under the laws of Indiana must file with the Secretary of State duplicate copies of the articles of incorporation, else all that they do will ton county. Emergency, Approved March 11. House enrolled act No. 651 legalizes the incorporation of the town of Preserve No. incorporation of the town of Brooks, New-ton county, Emergency. Approved March II. House enrolled act No. 630 is the same as A previous act authorizing county commissioners to borrow money equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent, to complete courthouses contracted for prior to Feb. 1, 1895.

House enrolled act No. 106 appropriates \$600 for the publication of the reports of the Indiana Academy of Science and furnishes it a room in the Statehouse. Emergency.

Approved March 11.

Approved March 11.
Senate enrolled act No. 276 provides that the box containing the list of names for jurors shall be in possession of the clerk and that the only key shall be in possession of the commissioner of the opposite party from the allest.

Senate enrolled act No. 297 makes it unlawful to take fish in any lake in Indiana between April I and June 15 under penalty not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. Emergency. Approved March 11.
Senate enrolled act No. 465 changes the name of Jacksonville, Fountain county, to Wallace. Emergency. Approved March 11. Senate concurrent resolution No. 21 pro-vides for a commission of two from each congressional district and four at large to consider the matter of a centennial industrial exposition, to serve without pay. Ap-

House enrolled act No. 548 amends the law in regard to appeals from Circuit to the Su-preme or Appellate courts. Emergency. Approved March 11.

House enrolled act No. 373 provides that stolen property captured by the police shall be turned over to police commissioners and if not claimed within six months shall be sold and the proceeds turned into the city treasury, but the owner, within a year after such sale, shall be able to recover the money if he furnishes orderes of owners.

proved March 11,

money if he furnishes evidence of ownerthe stolen goods. Emergency. Approved March 11. House enrolled act No. 583 provides for a Chickamauga commission of veterans who served in that campaign, to serve without other compensation than expenses, to locate

and contract for monuments marking the positions of Indiana regiments on that field. It appropriates \$40,000, but no contract shall be made without the approval of the Governor. Emergency. Approved March 11.

House enrolled act No 637 increases the galary of the Criminal judge of Marion county to \$3,200. Emergency. Approved

House enrolled act No. 422 lays the State tax for the next two years as follows: 9 cents per \$100 for the general fund, 5 cents for the benevolent fund, 11 cents for a school tuition fund and 3 cents for a sinking fund. Emergency, Approved March 11.

House enrolled act No. 536 authorizes the Bureau of Statistics to collect and publish from time to time agricultural and other timely statistics. Emergency. Approved

House enrolled act No. 335 is an important

measure relating to gravel roads and their maintenance. Its purpose seems to be to hold officials to closer responsibility. Emergency. Approved March 11.

House enrolled act No. 266 legalizing all ordinances of the Council of Indianapolis in making additions and in improvements in such additions. Emergency. Approved

Senate enrolled act No. 480 is known as he "benevolent institutions bill," which gives half of the trustees to each party and establishes the merit system. Emergency. Senate enrolled act No. 327 rests the man-agement of the State library in the Board

of Education. It contains stringent provisions regarding the care of the books, etc. Ap-Senate enrolled act No. 381 subjects any railroad company or other corporation, or their agents, to exemplary damages if any discharged employe shall be blacklisted. Emergency. Approved March II.

Senate enrolled act No. 337 provides that when a charge is made that a person is of unsound mind and incapable of attending to his business, the matter shall be determined in court, and contains other regulations about guardians. Approved March 11.

Senate enrolled act No. 350 prohibits the sale or giving away of any book, paper or picture giving the chief features of the

Awarued Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Process Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

commission of crime, the acts and pictures of criminals or of men or women in lewd and unbecoming positions or improper dress. Penalty is a fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$200. Approved March 11.

Senate enrolled bill No. 474 creates boards of control for the prisons to be appointed by State officers. Vetoed but passed over veto.

Senate enrolled act No. 393 gives Russell Harrison's electric company authority to supply power and light. Approved March 9. Senate enrolled bill No. 158 is designed to curb assessors who are greedy. Vetoed but passed over veto. passed over veto.

House enrolled act No. 587 creates the regency for the soldiers' monument. Vetoel egency for the soldiers and passed over veto. House enrolled act No. 622 provides for congressional apportionment. Vetoed but

congressional apportionment. Vetoed but passed over veto.

Senate enrolled act No. 119 provides for the change of county seat in Jackson county. Vetoed and passed over veto.

House enrolled act No. 339 postpones the election of county school superintendents until after the officers elected last fall come into office. It was vetoed but passed over the veto. the veto. House enrolled bill No. 128 provides for a Superior Court in Lake, Porter and La-Porte countles. Vetoed but passed over the

Senate enrolled act No. 421 enables persons, meaning Mrs. May, to bring suit against the State. Approved March 11.

Senate enrolled act No. 399 empowers lodges to transfer stock held by them in corporations. Emergency. Approved March

Senate enrolled act No. 352 legalizes the records of certain Superior and Circuit courts. En ergency. Approved March 11.

Senate enrolled act No. 4 makes the salary of the coroner of Marion county 33,600 a year. Emergency. Approved March 11.

Senate enrolled act No. 413 fixes the time of holding the Circuit courts in Harrison and Crawford counties. Emergency. Approved March 9.

Senate enrolled act No. 186 exempts persons who are too feeble and too poor to pay highway taxes therefrom. Emergency, Approved March 11.

Enrolled act No. 165 is the famous Nicholson bill, which has been printed in full. Approved March 11, but no emergency. Senate enrolled act No. 213 very much amends the charter of Terre Haute, Approved March 11.

Senate enrolled act No. 369 makes the stockholders of State banks responsible for double the par value of their stock and requires that any impairment of capital shall be made good. Approved March 9.

Senate enrolled act No. 222 provides that

be made good. Approved March 9.
Senate enrolled act No. 292 provides that
two trustees of Purdue shall be named by
the Board of Agriculture, one by the Board of Horticulture and six by the Governor.

Approved March 9.

Senate enrolled act No. 206 authorizes counties and townships to construct or aid in the construction of bridges over streams

forming the boundary line between townships, whether in the same county or not. Emergency. Approved March 9.

Senate enrolled act No. 215 appropriates money to pay claim of T. T. Shehan for brick paying Washington street. Approved March 9. Senate enrolled act No. 238 provides for the change of venue from justices of the peace in certain cases. Approved March 9. Senate enrolled act No. 359 specifies how sewers may be ordered in cities of less than hirty-five thousand population. Approved

Senate enrolled act No. 15 authorizes the refunding of damages into the treasury of Bartholomew county. Approved March 9.
Senate enrolled act No. 195 pays R. T. Overman \$1,419 for extra work on a contract in building soldiers' home. Approved March 9. Senate enrolled act No. 65 authorizes coun-

commissioners to purchase toll roads. Approved March 9. House enrolled act No. 298 authorizes the transfer of insane persons from the State prisons to the asylums. Emergency. Ap-proved March 9. House enrolled act No. 46 is an important law amending all previous laws relative to the incorporation of cities. Approved

House enrolled act No. 325 repeals the law providing for the enrollment of veterans of the late war which has been a useless ex-pense. Emergency. Approved March 9. Senate enrolled act No. 193 relates to the appointment of short-hand reporters courts of record in counties containing a population of seventy thousand and more. It fixes the price of copying and the judges appoint. Emergency. Approved March 11. Senate ensolled act No. 181 authorizes the taking of depositions to probate wills. Approved March 11. Senate enrolled act No. 38 legalizes sheriffs' sales of real estate without an appraise-ment of the rents and profits. Approved

House enrolled act No. 591 makes it in-cumbent on sheriffs to see that convicts in the prisons are taken back to the counties which they were sent. Approved House enrolled act No. 89 prescribes the manner of taking appeals to Supreme and Appellate courts when the appeal is taken by part of the co-parties in the suit.

Bills Approved Last Night. The following are the titles of the bills which the Governor reported to the Senate at 10:30 p. m., approved: Senate act No. 29 relative to railroad companies; No. 59, relating to money or property donated for benevolent purposes; No. 99, establishing meridian line; No. 118, concerning proceedings in civil cases; No. 148, concerning the construction of water works; No. 49, concerning ex-Union soldiers; No. 177, concerning proceedings in civil cases; No. 226, concerning persons receiving aid from public funds; No. 266, relating to the incorporation of cities; No. 338, concerning proceedings in criminal cases; No. 392, legalizing proceedings of the town of Warren; No. 444, con-

He returned to the House, approved, the appropriation bill, with the following pro-"House bill No. 639, known as the fee and salary bill, has been presented to me at such a late hour in the session and coming with numerous other bills in such a rush that I have been unable to give to it that minute and full consideration a bill of its importance demands. This bill undertakes to fix and adjust the salaries of State and county officials, and bears upon its face a partisan, political spirit unjust and dis-criminating, that should not enter into the framing of such an important measure to the people of the State. These discrimina-tions are made as to State and county officials and their assistants. It is singular that the salaries of Republican State officials and their assistants have been almost uniformly increased, while those of offices filled by Democrats have remained un-changed, except a paltry increase to Demo-cratic judges associated with Republicans. It is also a remarkable occurrence that the same rule, although to a greater extent, has been applied to county officials, and with greater unfairness and injustice.

"In Democratic counties, of equal popula-"In Democratic counties, of equal popula-tion, and with equally great and difficult duties to perform, the officials have been placed upon a lower salary than have like officials in Republican counties. This has not varied except where Democratic coun-ties have had representation upon the committee arranging and framing the bill. In fifteen representative Republican counties there has been an aggregate increase of \$28,000 in salaries, while in fifteen like rep-

resentative Democratic counties the net in crease has been only \$550.
"There is no principle of justice or fairness that would justify such discrimina-tion. Had this bill come to me earlier in tion. Had this bill come to me earlier in the session, as it should have come, it would have been promptly referred back to you for further consideration, with the hope that its inequalities would have been reme-

died.

"This is now useless to expect, as you are now ready to adjourn. Knowing that the people of the State expected you to pass a law upon this subject that would have been just to both the public and the official, I am unwilling, at this late hour, to interpose an objection to this bill, unfair, imperfect and unjust as it is, that would leave the public without any law upon the matters.

FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Every Member Seemed Determined to Make Sport of Yesterday's Doings. For a great part of the morning yesterday the House acted as if it were a country school and the "last day" had come. After prayer by Mr. Fowler, who asked forgiveness for the sins of the session, Representative Swope asked to read some communications on the Nicholson bill. He was ordered to refer them to Mr. Nicholson. There was then an outbreak of noisiness and evidence of lifting restraint in the conduct of the members. Committee reports were declared to be the order of business, and a great many were made, not because they could be of service at this time, but so that they might be filed with the State Librarian for the reference of future legislatures if desired by them to know what their predecessors have done on any subject. The special committee on machine voting reported that while the time is not far distant when machine voting will be the established order, the machines are now too crude and the change is too radical to advise that it he made now. The report was signed by George B. Cardwill, chair-

man, F. W. Willis, J. H. Crozier, R. W. Harrison and E. L. Barber.

Then the Fort Wayne charter bill was called up and passed. The Senate bill requiring the township trustees to keep a record of those to whom help is extended, to the end that pauperism may be traced to its sources and stopped, was taken up and passed, having on a previous vote failed for want of a constitutional majority. It had now become noised about the chamber for want of a constitutional majority. It had now become noised about the chamber that President Nye had refused to hand down bills and Mr. Roomson was appointed a committee of one to find out whether it was worth while to pass any more bills. He reported the facts as eisewhere related, but the Honse continued to pass bills. "It will only be love's labor lost," the Speaker said, when Mr. Hamrick objected to the further procedure.

further procedure.

Mr. Barber furnished the signal for storm of confusion when he rose to speak for his bill in behalf of the flag and an for his bill in behalf of the flag and an appropriation to give every schoolhouse in the State one stand of the national colors. Some flag manufacturing firm had supplied him with small flags to give to the members several weeks ago, and he had made several efforts to have the bill passed. His speech was therefore an old story to the members, who shouted every time he gestured with one of the flags in his hands. As he concluded the members burst out in singing "Marching through Georgia."

Mr. Melendy took the floor to say that the conduct of the members was an insult to Mr. Melendy took the floor to say that the conduct of the members was an insuit to the flag, and he deplored the fact that within a few weeks he had seen the flag used as a handkerchief. During his speech there was wild confusion and the Speaker broke his gavei in trying to maintain order. He finally summoned the doorkeeper and commanded him to preserve order. On the call of the roll some one in the gallery call of the roll some one in the gallery threw down a bottle of bicycle oil, which broke in front of the clerk's desk. The perpetrator was not discovered. The flag bill was defeated by a vote of 38 ayes to 40 noes. The bill, if enacted into a law, would call for an expenditure of over \$50,000. The House then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES PLEASED. The Abolition of the General Term

Will Give Them More Time. The three Superior Court judges are well pleased with the action of the Legislature in the passage of House bill No. 584, which relates to Superior Courts. The section as it now stands does away with the appellate jurisdiction of the Superior Court general term. The text of the bill reads as follows: "In all cases where under existing or "In all cases where under existing or future laws of this State in like circumstances a person has the right of appeal from the Circuit to the Supreme or Appellate Courts, an appeal may be taken direct to the Supreme or Appellate Court from any order or judgment of either a special or general term of the Superior Court, and such appeals shall be governed in all things by the law regulating appeals from the by the law regulating appeals from the Circuit Court to the Supreme or Appellate Court. Appeals from the special to the general term are hereby abolished. In all cases where appeals are now pending in the general term of any Superior Court in this State any party shall have the right to perfect an appeal from the order or judgment of the special term to the Supreme or Appellate Courts at any time within ninty days after the passage of this act. Provided, however, that this provision shall not be so construed as to reduce the shall not be so construed as to reduce the time in which an appeal many be taken to less than one year from the date of Judge McMaster, in referring to the bill, said: "It is an excellent thing for the Superior Courts. We will now have more time to attend to special term business and will be better able to keep up with our work. The general term work took up several days at the close of each special term, and now that the appellate jurisdiction of the Superior Court has been abolished we will have that time to devote to the pending cases."

WILL HAVE A PARK.

Senate Adopts Resolution Authorizing the City to Use State Lands. The Senate yesterday morning adopted

the resolution authorizing the city to take north of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and belonging to the State, for a public park, the title to remain in the State sprinkling to inure to the State. Senator Parker offered amendments which hedged about the rights of the State in every conceivable way, so that objections were re-moved to the adoption of the resolution. Senator Ellison offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of three persons, not interested in any way in building and ban associations, to investigate the subject and make a report in a year's time. They are to be compensated in a fair way as the Governor sees fit, but such compensation shall not amount to more than \$300. There was some discus-sion on the resolution, but it was adopted. on the resolution, but it was adopted. If the House adopts it the resolution will cover the legislation on the subject achieved by this session. The commissioners must be appointed within ninety days.

be appointed within ninety days.

A resolution by Senator Duncan, thanking Hon. Mortimer Nye, the presiding officer, for his fairness and uniform courtesy, was adopted. A like resolution which came from the Democratic side of the chamber ex-tended the thanks of the Senate to Rollo B. Oglesbee, principal secretary, and to his assistant, and was adopted.

Senator Holler secured the adoption of his joint resolution providing for the appointment of three hold-over Senators as a commission to correspond with the authorities of the different States that are now using convict labor to learn the manner in which convicts are being used and the success obtained in employing them, and report at the next session of the General Assembly.

TALK OF A COMPROMISE.

Governor Said to Make an Offer Concerning Prison Boards. After the adjournment of the Legislature, last night, Secretary of State Owen received a messenger from the Governor, it is said, who carried with him a proposition for a divide of the appointments in the prisons. The offer, it is said, was that if the three Republican members of the appointing commission would allow the Governor to name one member of the prison boards and would allow one-half the employes and sub-rdinates to be Democratic he would give assurance that there would be no opposition in the courts to the appointments that would be made under the new law. Mr. Owen is reported to have new law. Mr. Owen is reported to have said that he would convey the message in the morning to the other Republican State officials who are joined in the commission, and further than that he could do nothing more at this time. Governor Matthews was asked about the report. He said that no one had any authority whatever to carry such a proposition from him to Mr. Owen or any one

The Sick Senators. Senator Manwaring was able to be in his seat yesterday, although his throat was still incased in flannel. He has been unjustly criticised because he did not vote when the metropolitan police bill failed for want of a constitutional majority. When want of a constitutional majority. When that vote was taken it was impossible, he says, for him to be there on account of his throat, but he had told the leaders t at if absolutely needed to make a major ty he would come if a cab were sent for him, even if he had to wear the bedclothes. Senator Wishard was again not so well last night, and was still in his bed. His brother, who is his physician, would not let him leave the house. Senator Manwaring was in his seat.

else, and that he would not consider it for

During the morning session of the Senate the public without any law upon the matter of fees and salaries. With reluctance and under protest, I have signed this bill, and had it placed on fil in the office of the Secretary of State."

a message was received from the Governor announcing that he had signed the act providing for the better government of the benevolent institutions. This had something of surprise in it, as some of the Senaact providing for the better government of the benevolent institutions. This had something of surprise in it, as some of the Senators had been led to believe that he would veto it. It places him, as a presidential quantity, in a somewhat embarrassing position, a Republican Senator said, because he will have to remove some Democratic member of half of the State benevolent institutions, and the probability as that the member "turned down" will have some friends who will resent this.

Senate's Last Hour. The Senate met at half-past 10 o'clock last night. There was nothing to do, and the time was devoted to harmless resolutions and speeches. At half-past 11 o'clock Senators Shiveley and Parker went as a committee to the House to inquire if the House had any further communications to present. They returned with the statement that Speaker Adams had said that he had nothing at present, but to listen, and they might hear something drop. While the Donnybrook fair episode was on in the House 12 o'clock arrived, and the Senate adjourned sine die.

Supreme Court Reorganization. One of the constitutional resolutions is ready for the Governor's signature. It pro-vides for a reorganization of the Supreme Court of the State and contemplates the abolition of the Appellate Court. The re-solution calls for an increase of the num-ber of judges from five to nine or even to sixteen. The next Legislature will fix

the number of the judges and then the mat-ter must be submitted to a vote of the people. The plan contemplated is similar to that under which the Supreme Court of New York was reorganized.

Fund for the Battle Ship Indiana. The House passed a resolution last night on the report of the special committee directing the world's fair commission to turn over to Professor Campbell \$100 for the purpose of perfecting a souvenir publication of the part Indiana took in the fair, and then to turn over the rest into the fund to purchase a silver service for the battle ship Indiana.

Lieutenant Governor Nye's Views. Lieutenant Governor Nye was asked last light what he thought of the work of the Legislature, and he said: "I do not know whether to congratulate the Legislature upon what it has done or what it has not done. I am, however one of the party that is not responsible for what was done or what was not done. So there you are. See?" Terre Haute Gets Her Charter.

Terre Haute had a victory after all. She will have her new charter. Last night at 10:30 the Governor notified the Legislature that he had signed the bill which passed the House yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dayis asked that the charter bill be called up and it was passed by a vote of 71 ayes to 9 noes. Roby for the Capital.

By way of divertisement last night some

one offered a resolution to remove the capital to Roby and place Mike Cain in supreme charge of the basement. Mr. Barber had about the last "whack" at legislation. He called No. 379, his ditch

bill, and argued it. It went to a vote and was lost—43 ayes, 27 noes. Legislative Notes. Mr. Adams, of Parke, called up his com-pulsory education bill last night. It was debated by himself, Mr. Willoughby and others, and was passed.

Doorkeeper Fawcett, of the Senate, yes-terday received a handsome gold-headed cane from his employes and subordinates. The cane is an unusually handsome one,

Representative McGaskey, who has been Representative McGaskey, who has been one of the industrious members of the House, will probably be a candidate for State Senator two years from now in the district he represents in the House. He is a successful farmer, an old soldier and has become popular among the statesmen. He did some strong work for the Grant county Superior Court and got his famous cigarette bill through the House. bill through the House.

### LOYALISTS PUNISHED

PRESIDENT MORAES'S METHOD OF UNITING THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE.

Officers Who Remained Neutral During the Revolution Rewarded and Pelxoto's Friends Degraded.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.-The Diario official publishes the following telegram of Dr. Jose Uriburi, president of the Argentine Republic, in reply to that of President

"The friendly manifestation of the Brazilian people towards the Argentine, which your Excellency was pleased to transmit to me, are cordially returned by our people. Both nations can proudly claim before the whole world the honor of giving prestige by practice to the principle of arbitration between nations, and the Argentine people, although not favored by a favorable decision of the eminent judge (President Cleveland) to whom was intrusted the final sentence in this question, which has been for tence in this question, which has been for tence in this question, which has been for two centuries occupying attention, are sincerely happy at seeing disappear the only motive of possible disagreement with their former allies, relations with whom it is our constant desire to strengthen by bands of mutual cordiality and common interest. Your Excellency will please accept the expression of my sentiments of highest regard and consideration."

gard and consideration."

Mr. Prudente de Moraes, President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, has now been just three months in power. The President is a republican, full of patriotic desire to unite all parties under the legal government of the republic. In the army all the young officers who served the legal government so faithfully are being punished. One captain, Robert Dumesne, was court-martialed because at a lunch of the battalion officers he drank to Floriano Peixoto's health, and yesterday one of the delegates of police at the central station on Lavrididio street, in view of Dr. Cavalcanti, chief of police, and the other delegates, fifteen in number, snatched the porgates, fifteen in number, snatched the por-trait of the ex-President from the wall, crushed it on the floor and stamped on it, using at the same time such violent language that it could not appear in print. Dr. Garcez Palba, a well-known monarci ist, is the secretary and chief adviser of the Minister of Marine. The consequence is that not a midshipman or officer who re-mained faithful to the government is retained. All the officers who remained neutral are being promoted over the legalists, and it is firmly believed here that Saldanha and Mello will be reinstated. Yesterday the professors of the national gymnasium, ex-imperial College of Pedro II. II, a strong monarchical institution, by a unanimous vote requested that Alfred Alexander be reinstated. Alfred Alexander The Correiro de Campinas publis following article in regard to the disturb-

is an English monarchist. ances that took place here some days ago, provoked, it is now well known, by the narchists and their friends, the insurgents: "I am going to give you a surprise by sending you a notice not published by the newspapers, certainly on account of reasons of grave political convenience. The police of this capital discovered last week a conspiracy hatched against the govern-ment of Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The plan ment of Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The plan was to get possession of the steamboat coming from Petropolis, on which the chief of the nation ought to come down on Mon-day. He being a prisoner in the hands of Belfort, he would be carried aboard the Aquidaban. Immediately afterwards the movement on land was to take place, effected by two battalions and the personnel of the military school, who would then acclaim a provisional junta under Quintino Bocayuva. The following were to be ministers: Finance, A. Guanabara; Interior, M. Pestana; Justice, M. Alquerque; Marine, J. Concalves; War, General Costallat. Meetings were held at Nictherby, and all the proofs are in the hands of Amaro Cavalcanti. Energetic measures were taken to canti. Energetic measures were taken to frustrate the revolt of forces by land and sea and against any new plans. Should there be any disturbances of order a state of siege would be proclaimed. The government is considered strong."

In reply to this curious document Senator In reply to this curious document Senator Amaro Cavalcanti says: "It is really wonderful that a newspaper of Paulo (state), the Correiro de Campinas, referring to the plan of a conspiracy, should have the bad taste to affirm that the proofs were in my power. Of a certainty the above mentioned newspaper could not knock at a door less disposed to shelter it in this respect, as I am one of those intimately and firmly convinced that there was never and there is vinced that there was never and there is no such plot unless it be in the brain of those who invented it, and perhaps with malevolent intentions or adversaries of the

In regard to this O Seculo says: "Every one should now know that all who were friends to the republic and put themselves beside Marshal Peixoto in defense of the legal government are now held to be con-spirators and insurgents by Messrs. Carijo, Andre, Cavalcanti and Captain Garcez Pal-ba. All of these were and are still impeni-tent Sebastists and monarchists. The two former have had every historic republican dismissed from the police department, and the last has sworn that none but monarchists shall be placed in the navy." Yale Astronomers Disappointed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. , March 11.—The clouds last night badly marred the observation of the eclipse attempted at the Yale observatory. One of the observers, Mr. Chase, says that they were exceedingly anxious this time to get the observations in order to determine the spheroidity of the moon. This must be done during the period of totality. Attempts have been made several times in previous years and met with disappointment. The Yale observers have succeeded in getting certain measurements, but were unable to get final measurement.

May Be Exhmined by One of Her Sex.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision to-day in the case of Nellie F. Brown against John G. Foster, of No. 54 Irving Place, for \$15,000 for injuries received by being run over by the defendant's carriage. Justice Andrews gives the opinion that it is the absolute right of the plaintiff to have the physical examination required by the New York laws in such cases, made by a physician of her own sex, to be designated by the court. He appointed Dr. Mary F. Herrick. May Be Examined by One of Her Sex.

Coughs, Hourseness, Sore Throat, to, quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial toches. They surpass all other prepara-ons in removing hourseness and as a cough medy are pre-eminently the best.

TALK WITH POPE LEO

HIS HOLINESS INTERVIEWED BY GEN. GEORGE S. BATCHELLER.

Object in Sending Satolli to America -Pleased with the Growth and Work of the Catholic Church.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11 .- An echo of

he exciting election of a regent of the university, a year ago, when Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop McQuade endeavored to defeat the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, of Brooklyn, has just reached here from Rome. It comes in a leter written to a State official by General George S. Batchellor, of Saratoga, formerly minister to Portugal, in which General Batcheller details a most noteworthy interview with his Holiness, the Pope. In this interview Pope Leo spoke in his most grateful way of the election of Father Malone as regent. General Batcheller saw the Pope the last week in February, when his Holiness was represented as being in feeble health, but says that the head of the church seemed not to be enfeebled at all. General Batcheller writes that his Holiness led the conversation to America, and said that his encyclical was at that time in the United States, and would on that same day be given to the public. He said he himself had carefully revised the English translation. The Pope expressed regret that certain newspapers and public men in America had objected to his sending a delegate to Washington, or sending out an encyclical, as tending to meddle with

the affairs of a foreign government, or with

institutions with which he had no sym-

"This is an error," said the Pope. "I do

not seek to meddle with governments, ex-

cept to admonish my people to obey the civil law and to conform to the authority of the land in which they dwell. I send a legate to America in order that I might be better informed as to the character of American institutions and the peculiarities of the national and State governments, and, above all, to reconcile any conflict, if there should be any, between the government of my church and the government of the land. I be any, between the government of my, church and the government of the land. I consider America essentially a Christian country. Religion is free. The government does not aid nor does it oppose the labors of the church. I am free to say that the further I study the conditions of this the more it commends itself to my judgment. If a religion cannot thrive on its own merits then it must stagnate or fall. I tell my people to convert Americans to the faith by proving to them by pious and orderly living and by precept and example that it is the true religion; not to seek converts except through means recognized by the laws of the country and the principles of humane and divine economy." the country and the principles of humane and divine economy."
General Batcheller spoke of the educational system, and assured his Holiness that the common school system was one of the foundation stones and not the superstructure of the Republic, and that interference with that would never be tolerated. In a country, he said, where the lawmakers were chosen by universal suffrage the voter must be intelligent, and must have at least the principal elements of an education. General Batcheller writes: "His Holiness had no criticism to make on our school system. no criticism to make on our school system. It was wise and fitting that the population should be good citizens, and it was wise in that it left all religions and creeds free to work out their own course on their own merits. He spoke of sectarian and parochial schools, and I assured him that the Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists and all denominations had their denominational schools and the Catholics had their share of them, but all must be sustained by private means. The public funds raised by taxation were only for the sustained by private means. The public funds raised by taxation were only for the universal education and without creed.

"His Holiness said he was satisfied with the progress of Catholicism in America. 'When I was a nuncio in Brussels, fifty years ago,' he said, 'I had a conversation with a young priest named Hughes, who came to see me. He was a bright young man, made speeches on religious questions in secular halls which I thought quite extraordinary, but which he said were to familiarize the people with the Catholic religion. At that time there were only three bishops in the United States, and now there are eighty-three and a cardinal. We had only one college and now we have many, and I have just founded a great university in Washington and have given orders that in all their teachings my priests and professors shall inculcate love of country, patriotism and obedience to law as one of the cardinal doctrines. In your civil war Catholics fought side by side with Protestants. Patriotism has no creed, and I am informed that the liberal party controlling the State of New York chose one of my priests as a regent of the university, and I am told that the two Senators of that great State represent two creeds—one a Protestant and one a Catholic of foreign origin. How, then, can the two Senators of that great State represent two creeds—one a Protestant and one a Catholic of foreign origin. How, then, can I complain of the institutions of America? The more I study them the more they please me. Have I not conformed my cardinals, bishops and priests to the new form of government in France and admonished them to sustain the republic and participate in the affairs of the nation? I have admonished all my people in America to refrain from strikes, never to resort to violence to redress a grievance, but to appeal to the law and the Constitution."

LARGEST LENS IN THE WORLD. It Will Be Built in America for the

Methodist University Telescope. GREENVILLE, Pa., March 11.-Greenville is to furnish the lens for the largest telescope that has ever been constructed. Rev. John Peate, D. D., a Methodist minister of seventy-four years, has assumed the task. He has just completed arrangements for handling the rough glass that is to be transformed into this lens and will probably begin the work in a few days. This lens is to be used in the telescope for the Methodist University at Washington. It is to be a monument to Rev. Dr. John Peate, much than could be erected to the memory of the grand old gentieman. A plate-glass works at Butler is making the glass for the lens. Heretofore all telscope glasses of any importance have been cast in France, as well as polished in that country. The lens, when it is completed, is to be sixty-two inches in diameter and seven inches tnick.

"JACK TARS" PROTEST.

bert's Method of Feeuing Them. the Monterey are up in arms against the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy that the crew of that vessel subsist solely on food procured by the department on contract from the lowest bidder and issued in the form of rations daily by the paymaster of the ship. A similar order concerning the of the ship. A similar order concerning the Olympic will go into force on the 15th inst. For an indefinite time the contract and ration system has been existent, but it has always been optional with the men whether they are only what the government provided or elaborately modified their bill of fare when possible. Every enlisted man in the navy is allowed 20 cents a day for ration money, and heretofore he has had the privilege of letting the department keep his 30 cents and feed him three times a day or drawing it out in the form of 39 a month and boarding on shore, or furnishing his means Jack lived about as well as his captain as regards the freshness and quality of his meat, potatoes, tea, coffee, vegetables of his meat, potatoes, tea, coffee, vegetables and bread, not to speak of canned and bottled goods. Secretary Herbert's recent order has tied the men down to what they order has tied the men down to what they consider unnecessary narrow limits in their eating. They will only be permitted to eat at certain hours; only be allowed to partake of a certain quantity of each article, and the bill of fare will be unchangeable. The sailors say that paymasters and other officers now make a commission on the purchase of supplies. Quite a number have deserted from the Olympic because of this commissary change.

What the Navy Department Says. WASHINGTON, March 11.-The complaint that comes from Vallejo, Cal., of undue restrictions on the commutation of rations of the sailors on the Monterey and the Olympia were very promptly ascribed by the officials of the Navy Department to interested shopkeepers in town, who have profited largely by the sailors' trade. As explained at the Navy Department the state of the case is as follows: "It has been customary to allow the commander of a vessel to use his discretion as to the number of rations that might be commuted by each mess. This has led to some trouble, and the department officials came to the conclusion that some uniform rule was necessary to regulate the commutation of rations, and an order was issued limiting the number which might be so commuted to one for each four sailors." It is contended at the Navy Department that the present rations are the hest in the world, and that American sailors received always as much food in one meal as a British sailor does in a whole day. of the sailors on the Monterey and the

missary change.

## Nervous

true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having

## Pure Blood

Because the health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. The whole world knows the standard blood purifier is

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Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,

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WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES.

Temperature Records Yesterday Morning and Last Night. C. F. R. Wappenhans, local forecast official of the Weather Bureau, furnishes the following observations taken yesterday at the places and hours named:

	7 a.
Bismarck, N. D	16
Rapid City, N. D Pierre, S. D	2)
Pierre, S. D	20
Huron, S. D	16
Yankton, S. D	24
St. Vincent, Minn	12
Moorhead. Minn	6
Duluth, Minn,	18
St. Paul, Minn	
LaCrosse, Wis	14
North Platte, Neb	18
Valentine, Neb	16
Omaha, Neb	20
Des Moines, Ia	20
Davenport, Ia	
Keokuk, Ia	28
Concordia, Kan	18
Dodge City, Kan	20
Wichita, Kan	22
Kansas City, Mo	22
St. Louis, Mo	30
Springfield, Mo	34
Chicago, Ill	24
Springfield, Ill	24
Cairo, Ill	38
Marquette, Mich	16
Grand Haven, Mich	
Indianapolis, Ind	34
Louisville, Ky	
Cincinnati, O	
Cleveland, O Parkersburg, W. Va	33
Pittsburg, Pa	28
Pittsburg, ra	
Buffalo, N. Y New York	30
New York	28
Boston, Mass	40
Charlotte, N. C	46
Atlanta Ca	48
Atlanta, Ga	62
Chattanooga Tenn	46
Nashville, Tenn	FO
Memphis, Tenn	46
Vicksburg, Miss	
Fort Smith Ark.	58
Little Rock, Ark.	44
Little Rock, Ark Oklahoma, O. T	32
Amarillo, Tex	***** 30
Abilene, Tex	43
Delectine Tex	64
Can Antonio Toy	60
Calveston Tex	64

Shreveport, La..... New Orleans, La..... Forecast for Tuesday. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Light snow or rain; southeast winds and warmer Tuesday; colder Wednes-

For Ohio-Generally cloudy, with light snow or rain; slightly warmer; easterly winds.

Monday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pre. 7 a. m. 30.17 25 74 N'east. Cloudy. 0.00 7 p. m. 30.06 30 94 N'east. Lt.Snow 0.05 Maximum temperature, 20; minimum temperature, 24. The following is a compartive statement of the temperature and precipitation March

Denver committees started out yesterday

to raise \$2,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the international mining and industrial exposition, which it has been decided to hold in Denver in 1896.

Four first-premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles, with registered trade-mark label.

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ENGLISH'S To-Night Mat. and Evo. 15c, 25c and 50c.

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Do everything but talk. Bring the children. They will be delighted. Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. GRAND | THURSDAY, FRI.

ROSE COGHLAN AND HER GREAT COMPANY OF PLAYERS. The Modern Duchess Friday Eve .- "DIPLOMACY." Sat, Eve .- "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

No Advance in Prices-Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c, Matinee - Il lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c, SEATS NOW ON SALE. PARK Matinees Daily This Afternoon and To-Night,

"SLAYES OF GOLD" THE FLOOD. THE EXPLOSION.
BURNING COAL MINE.
APPLE ORCHARD IN FULL BLOOM.

Thursday-Watson Sisters' Vaudeville Co. South Side Lecture Course.

**HOWARD: SAXBY** Lecture -- "THE FARCE OF LIFE." Seventh Presbyterian Church, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Admission, 25 cents. John Thomas Concert Co., March 29. PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Frank G. Carpenter's Illustrated Talks. Live Pictures by a Live Man.

Mr. Frank G, Carpenter, one of the best-known newspaper correspondents of the United States, will d liver three of his illustrated lectures, at PLY-MGUTH CHURCH. Tuesday, March 12, JAPAN. Wednesday, March 18, CHINA. Friday, March 15, KOREA.

Course Tickets, including reserve seats, \$1; single admissions, including reserve seats, 50c. On sale at D. H. Baldwin's Music Store, Friday morning, March 8.

# F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Three Lectures UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PORTFOLIO CLUB.

Y. M. C. A. HALL

Friday, March 15-Subject, THE QUALITY OF THE PICTURESQUE Saturday, March 16-CERTAIN ART FADS. Monday, March 18-UNDER A WHITE UMBRELLA. PRICES-Course ticket, reserved seat, \$1.50; single tickets, reserved seat. 75c.

Tickets and reserved compons at N. W. BRYANT & CO.'S Music Store, 58 N. Penn. Course seats reserved Monday and Tuesday; others after that time.



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